

CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Pollution Burden - Los Angeles County area south





CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Indicator Maps

Results Map



Pollution Burden

Ozone

PM2.5

Diesel Particulate Matter

Drinking Water Contaminants

Children's Lead Risk from Housing

Pesticide Use

Toxic Releases from Facilities



Population Characteristics

Asthma

Cardiovascular Disease

Low Birth Weight

Education

Housing Burden

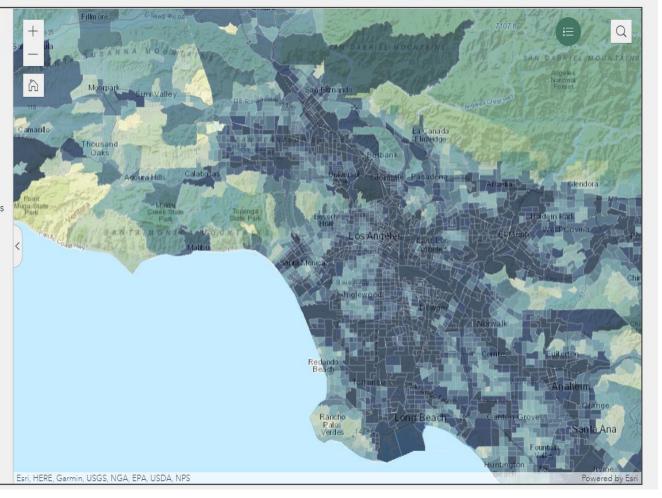
Linguistic Isolation

Overall CalEnviroScreen scores are calculated from the scores for two groups of indicators: Pollution Burden and Population Characteristics.

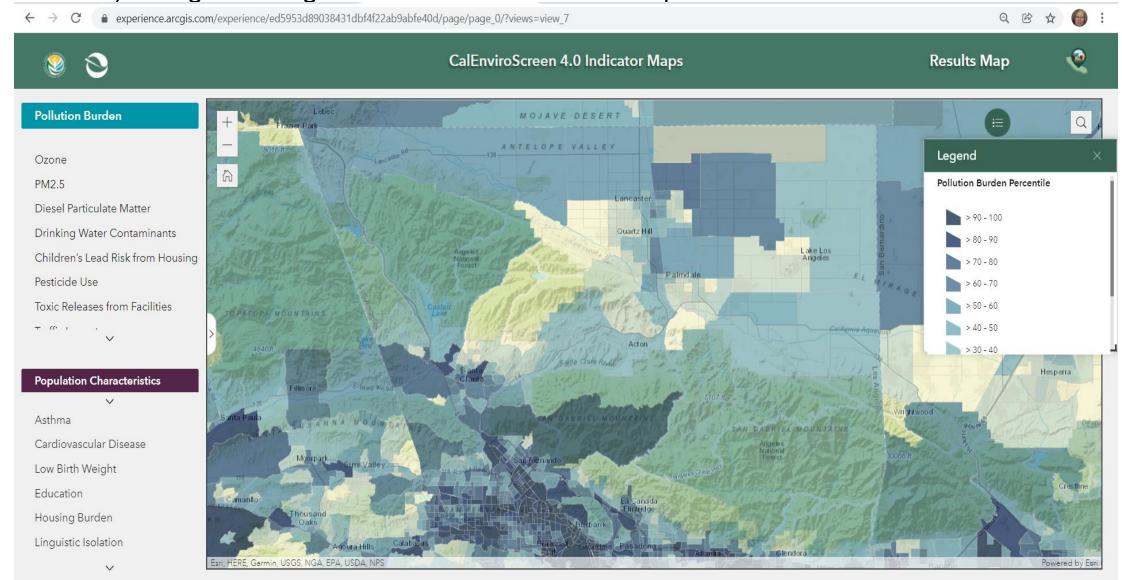
This map shows the combined Pollution Burden scores, which is made up of indicators from the Exposures and Environmental Effects components of the CalEnviroScreen model. Pollution Burden represents the potential exposures to pollutants and the adverse environmental conditions caused by pollution.

To explore this map, zoom to a location or type an address in the search bar. Click on a census tract to learn more about the indicator data. The indicator maps can be viewed by clicking on the indicators to the left.

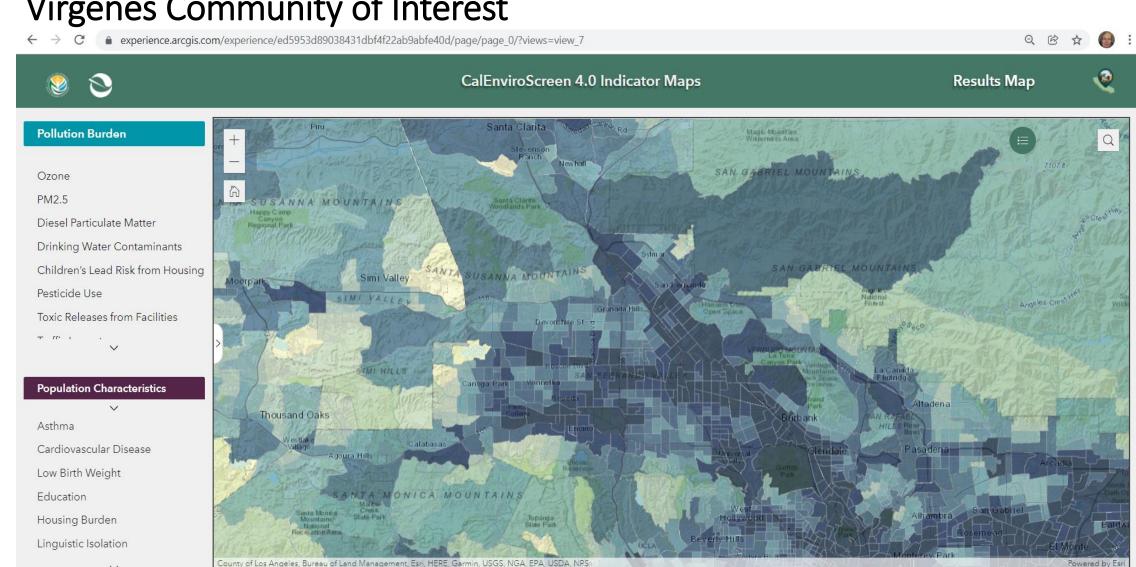
A report with detailed description of indicators and methodology and downloadable results is available at the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 website.



CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Pollution Burden – Los Angeles County area north. The Legend shows the darker the color, the higher the level of Pollution Burden per census tract



CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Pollution Burden – San Fernando Valley and Las Virgenes Community of Interest



Ozone levels – Los Angeles County area Darkest color is the worst



3 6

experience.arcgis.com/experience/ed5953d89038431dbf4f22ab9abfe40d/page/page_0/?views=view_28









CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Indicator Maps

Results Map



Pollution Burden

Ozone

PM2.5

Diesel Particulate Matter

Drinking Water Contaminants

Children's Lead Risk from Hous

Pesticide Use

Toxic Releases from Facilities

 \vee

Population Characteristics

Asthma

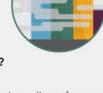
Cardiovascular Disease

Low Birth Weight

Education

Housing Burden

Linguistic Isolation

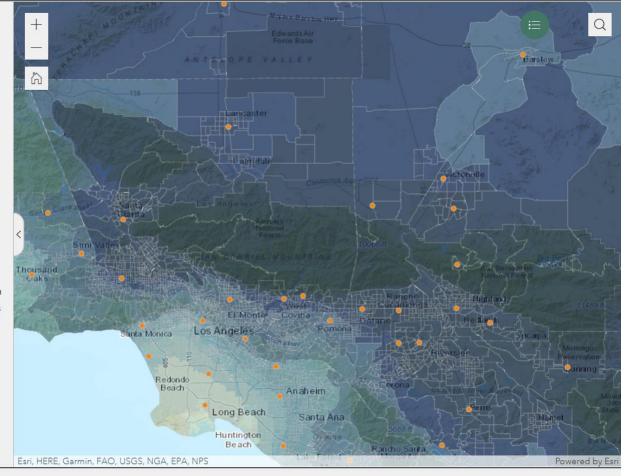


What is ozone?

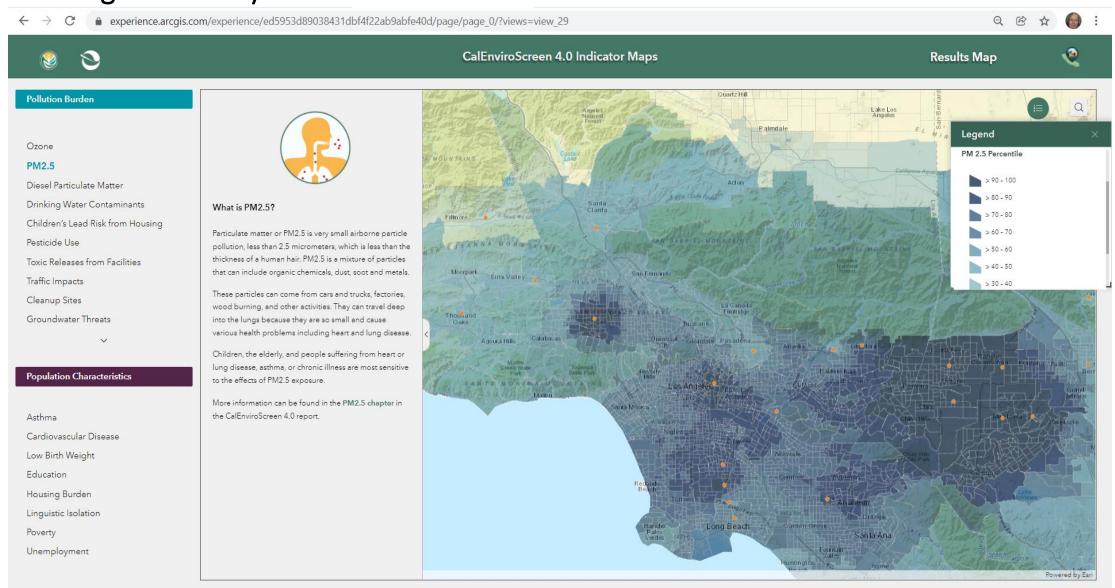
Ozone is the main ingredient of smog. At ground level, ozone is formed when pollutants chemically react in the presence of sunlight. The main sources of ozone are trucks, cars, planes, trains, factories, farms, construction, and dry cleaners.

Ozone can irritate the lungs, cause inflammation, and make chronic illnesses worse, even at low levels of exposure. Children and the elderly are sensitive to the effects of ozone. Ozone levels are highest in the afternoon and on hot days. People who spend a lot of time outdoors may also be affected by ozone.

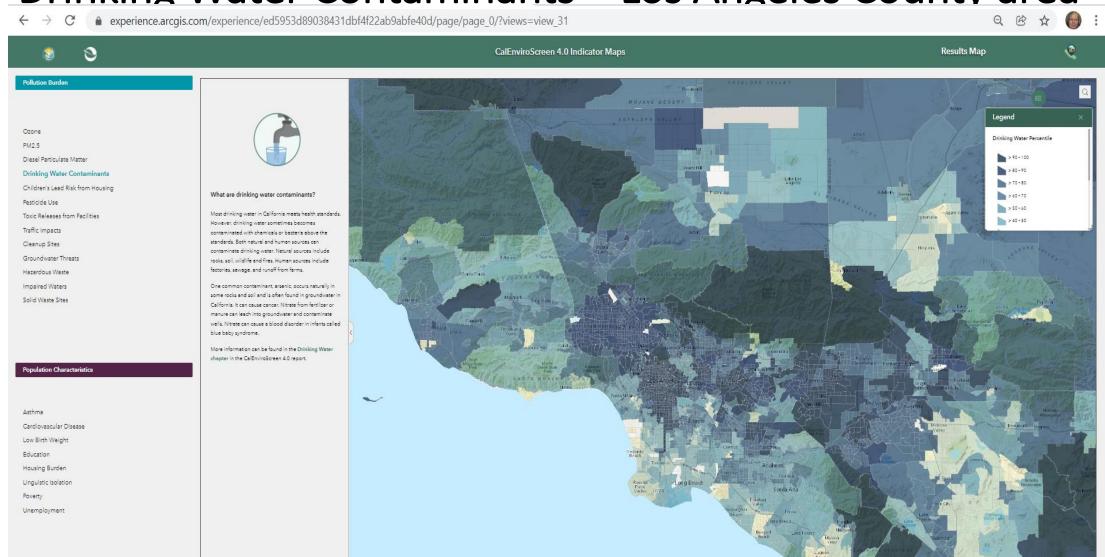
More information can be found in the **Ozone chapter** in the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 report.



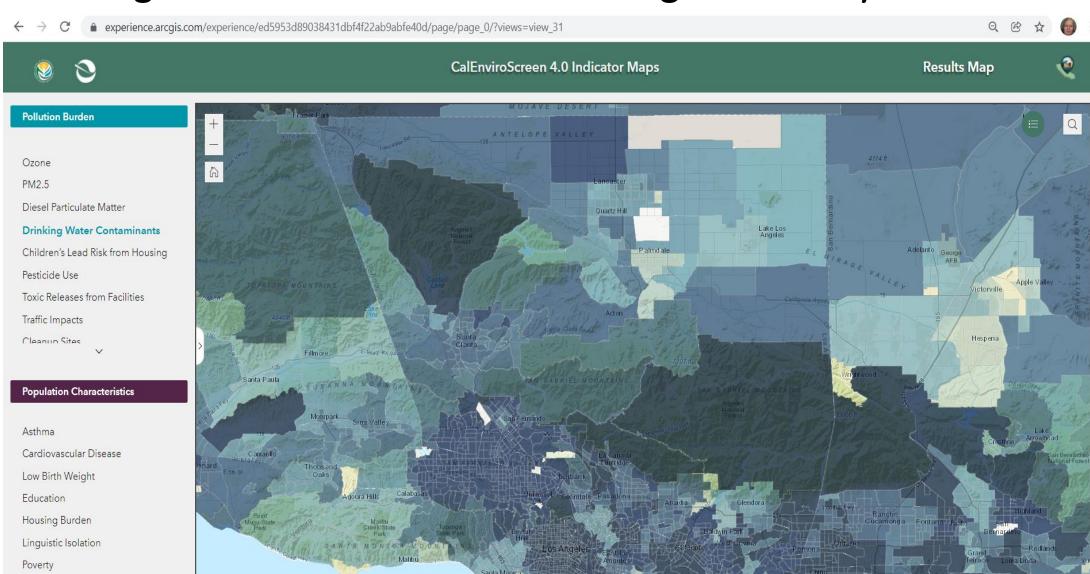
Particulate Matter aka: PM 2.5 – darker numbers are highest per census tract Los Angeles County area



Drinking Water Contaminants – Los Angeles County area

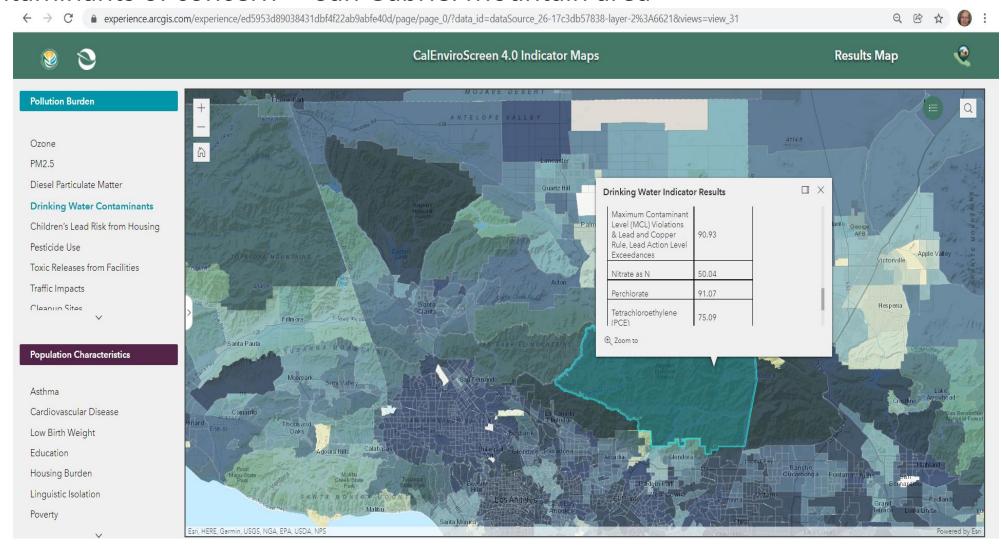


Drinking Water Contaminants – Los Angeles County area north

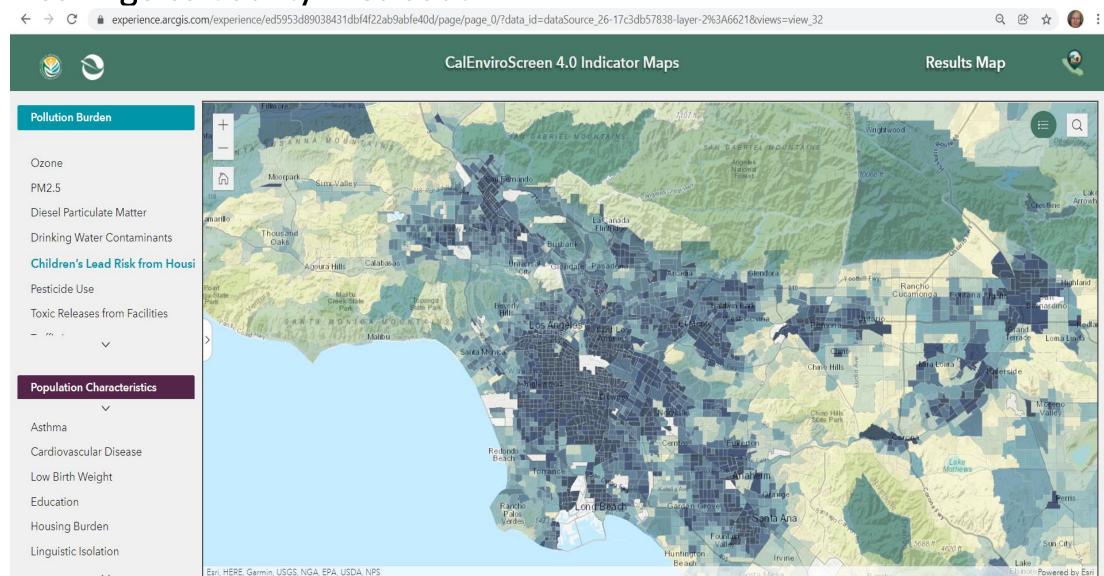


Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, NGA, EPA, USDA, NPS

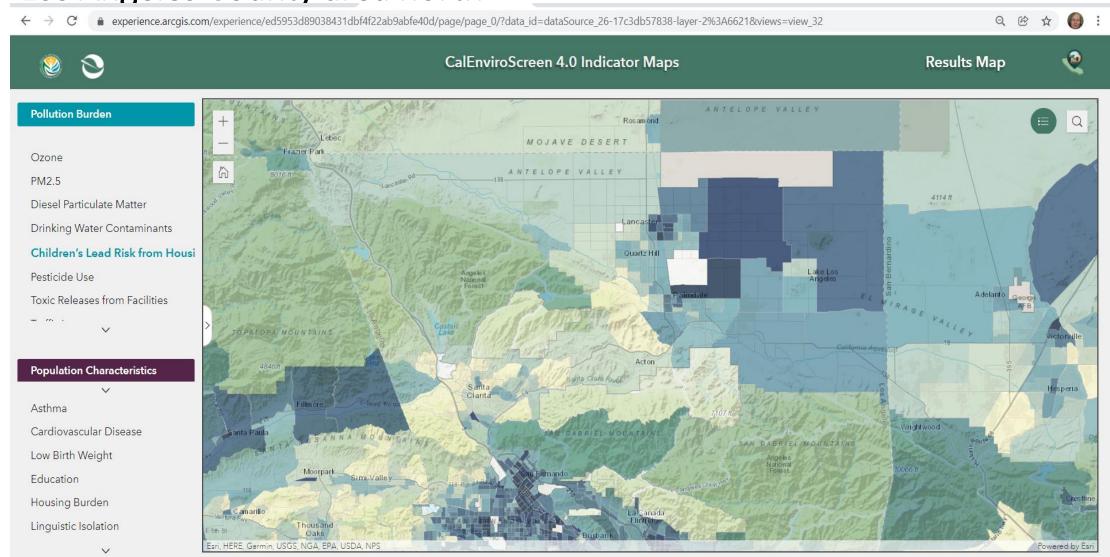
Drinking Water Contaminants – Highlighted census tract shows some of the highest contaminants of concern – San Gabriel Mountain area



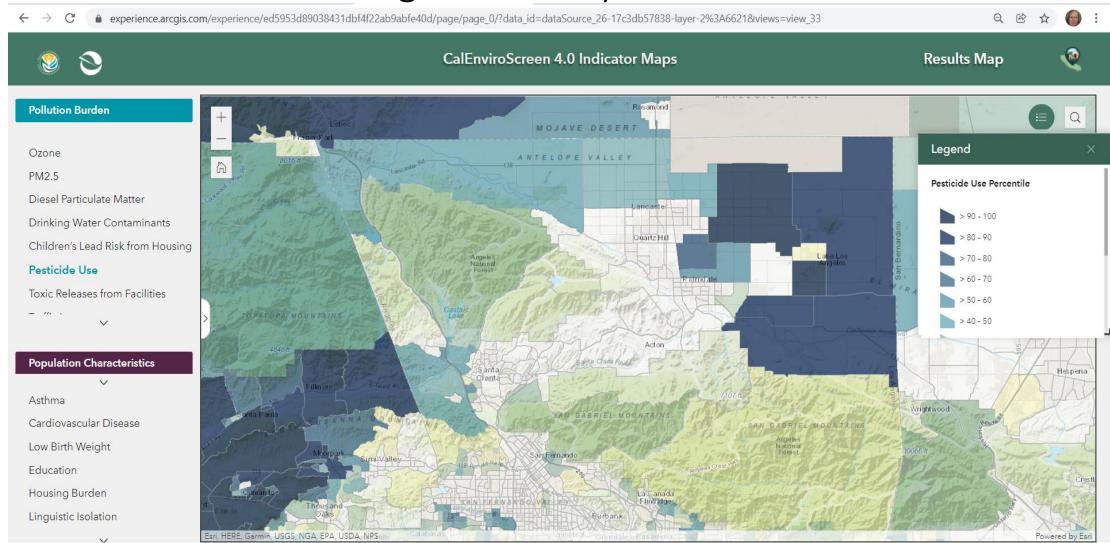
Children's Lead Risk from Housing – Los Angeles County Area south



Children's Lead Risk from Housing – Los Angeles County area north



Pesticide Use – Los Angeles County north area



Pesticide Use – Los Angeles County area south

 \leftarrow \rightarrow

C

experience.arcgis.com/experience/ed5953d89038431dbf4f22ab9abfe40d/page/page 0/?data id=dataSource 26-17c3db57838-layer-2%3A6621&views=view 33

Q E









CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Indicator Maps

Results Map



Pollution Burden

Ozone

PM2.5

Diesel Particulate Matter

Drinking Water Contaminants

Children's Lead Risk from Housing

Pesticide Use

Toxic Releases from Facilities

Population Characteristics

Asthma

Cardiovascular Disease

Low Birth Weight

Education

Housing Burden

Linguistic Isolation

_

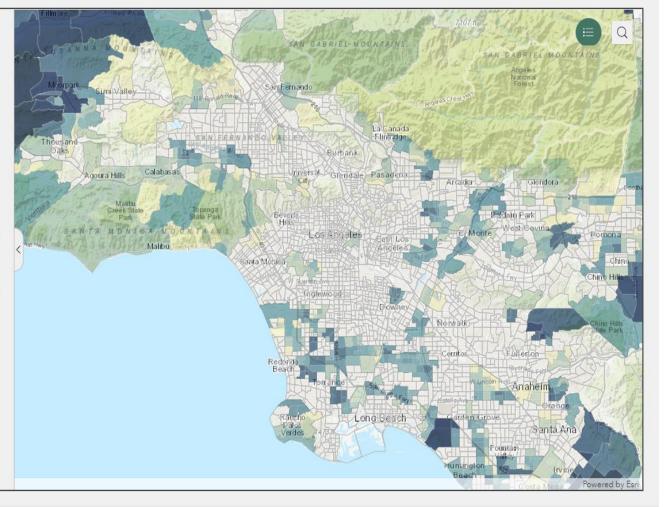


What are pesticides?

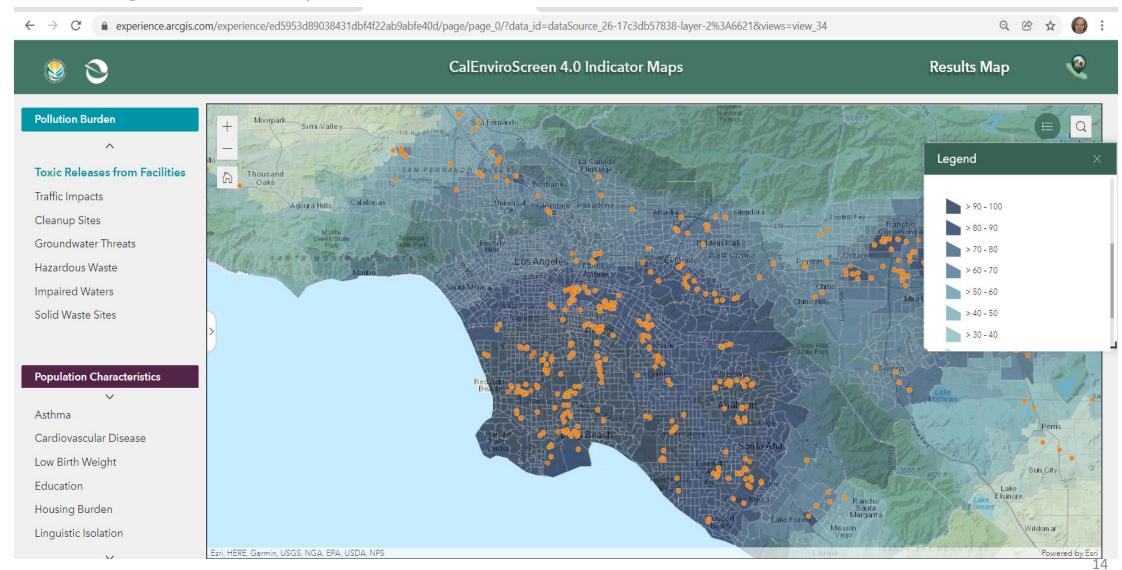
Pesticides are chemicals used to control insects, weeds and plant diseases. Over 1,000 pesticides are registered for use in California. They are applied to fields by air, by farm machinery, or by workers on the ground.

Farmworker families and other people who live near fields can be exposed to pesticides, both outdoors and inside homes. Exposure to high levels of some pesticides can cause illness right away or conditions such as birth defects or cancer later in life.

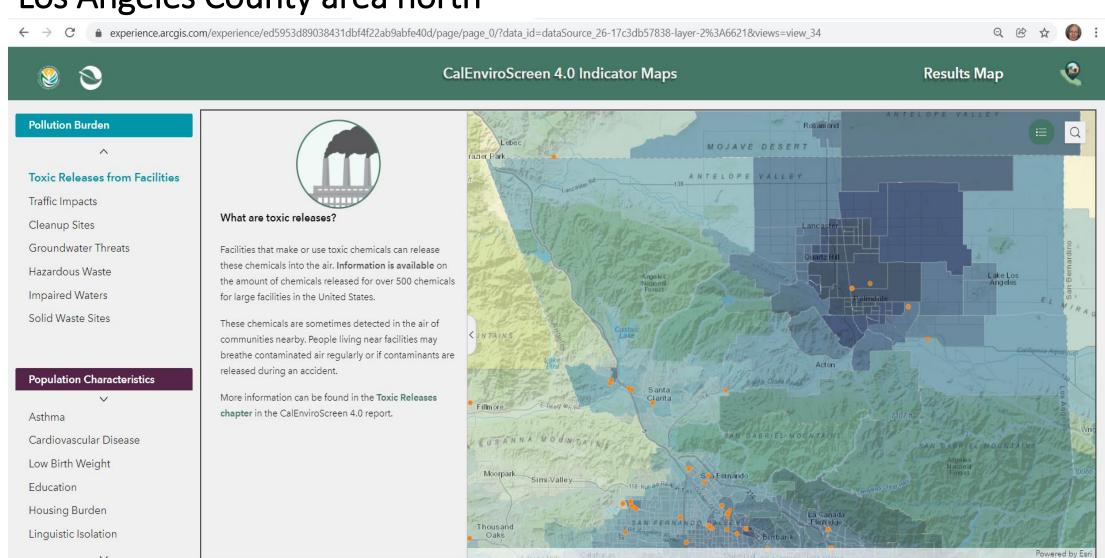
More information can be found in the **Pesticide chapter** in the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 report.



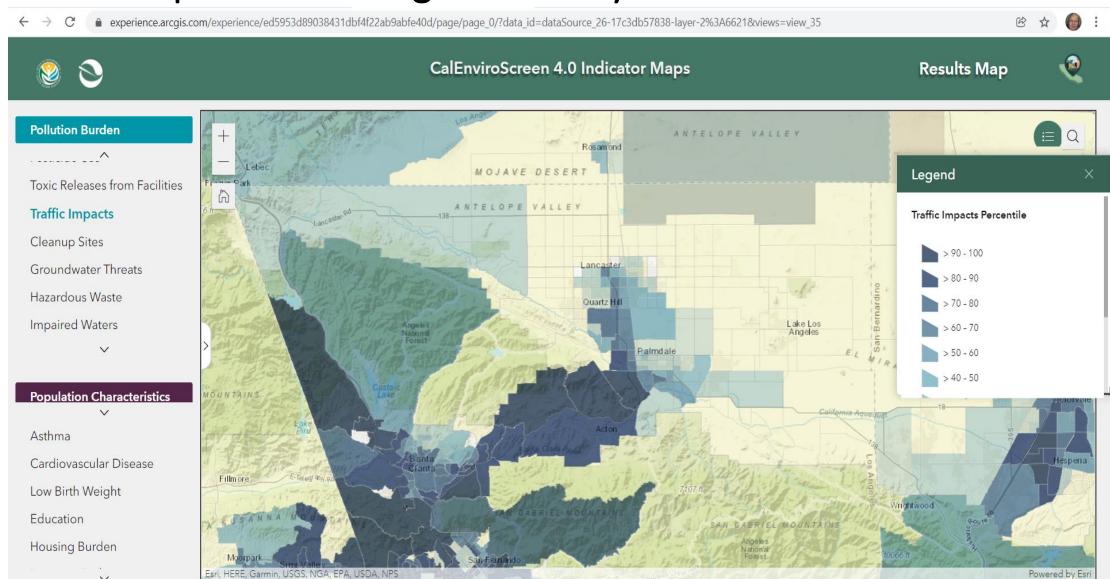
Toxic Releases from Facilities map – Los Angeles County area south



Toxic Releases from Facilities – Los Angeles County area north



Traffic Impacts – Los Angeles County area north



Traffic Impacts – Los Angeles County area south

experience.arcgis.com/experience/ed5953d89038431dbf4f22ab9abfe40d/page/page 0/?data id=dataSource 26-17c3db57838-layer-2%3A6621&views=view 35











CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Indicator Maps

Results Map



Pollution Burden

Children's Lead Kisk from Housing

Pesticide Use

Toxic Releases from Facilities

Traffic Impacts

Cleanup Sites

Groundwater Threats

Hazardous Waste

Impaired Waters

Solid Waste Sites

Population Characteristics

Asthma

Cardiovascular Disease

Low Birth Weight

Education

Housing Burden

Linguistic Isolation

Poverty

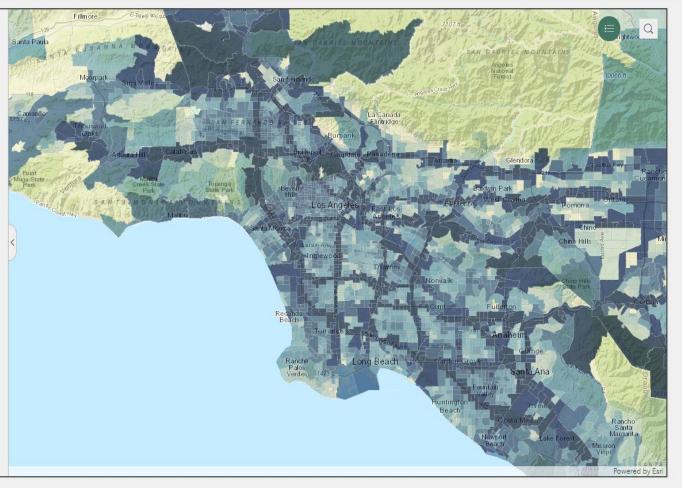


What are traffic impacts?

California has the biggest network of freeways in the country. Its cities are known for heavy traffic. Traffic density is a measure of the number of vehicles on the roads in an

While California has strict vehicle-emissions standards. exhaust from cars and trucks is the main source of air pollution in much of the state. Major roads and highways can bring air pollutants and noise into nearby neighborhoods. Children who live or go to schools near busy roads have higher rates of asthma than children in areas farther from roads.

More information can be found in the Traffic Impacts chapter in the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 report.



Cleanup Sites – Los Angeles County area south



experience.arcgis.com/experience/ed5953d89038431dbf4f22ab9abfe40d/page/page_0/?data_id=dataSource_26-17c3db57838-layer-2%3A6621&views=view_36











CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Indicator Maps

Results Map



Pollution Burden

Children's Lead Kisk from Housing

Pesticide Use

Toxic Releases from Facilities

Traffic Impacts

Cleanup Sites

Groundwater Threats

Hazardous Waste

Impaired Waters

Solid Waste Sites

Population Characteristics

Cardiovascular Disease

Low Birth Weight

Education

Housing Burden

Linguistic Isolation

Poverty

Unemployment

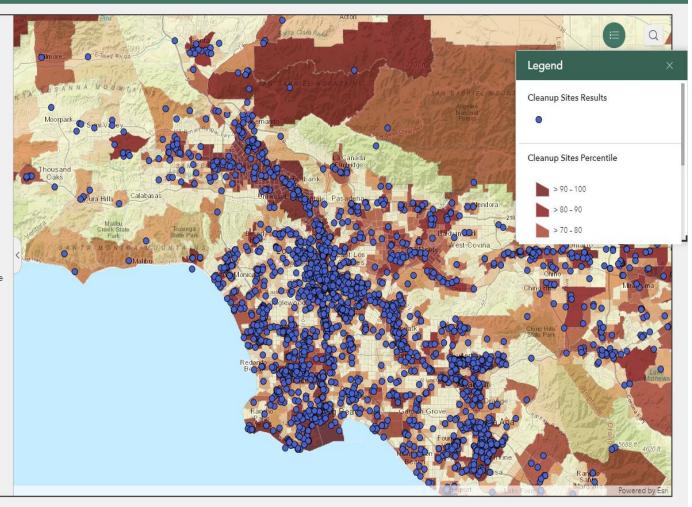


What are Cleanup Sites?

Cleanup sites are places that are contaminated with hazardous chemicals and require clean up by the property owners or government. Chemicals at cleanup sites can move through the air or groundwater. People living near these sites have a greater potential to be exposed to chemicals from the sites than people living further away.

Some studies have shown that neighborhoods with cleanup sites are generally poorer and have more people of color than other neighborhoods. The land may take many years or decades to clean up, reducing possible benefits to the community.

More information can be found in the Cleanups chapter in the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 report.



Cleanup Sites – Los Angeles County area north



Hazardous Waste

Impaired Waters

Solid Waste Sites

Population Characteristics

Cardiovascular Disease

Low Birth Weight

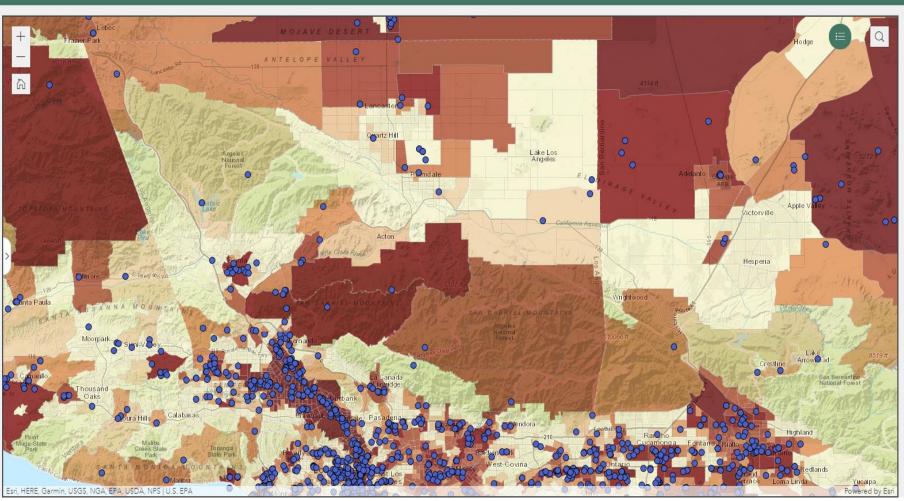
Education

Housing Burden

Linguistic Isolation

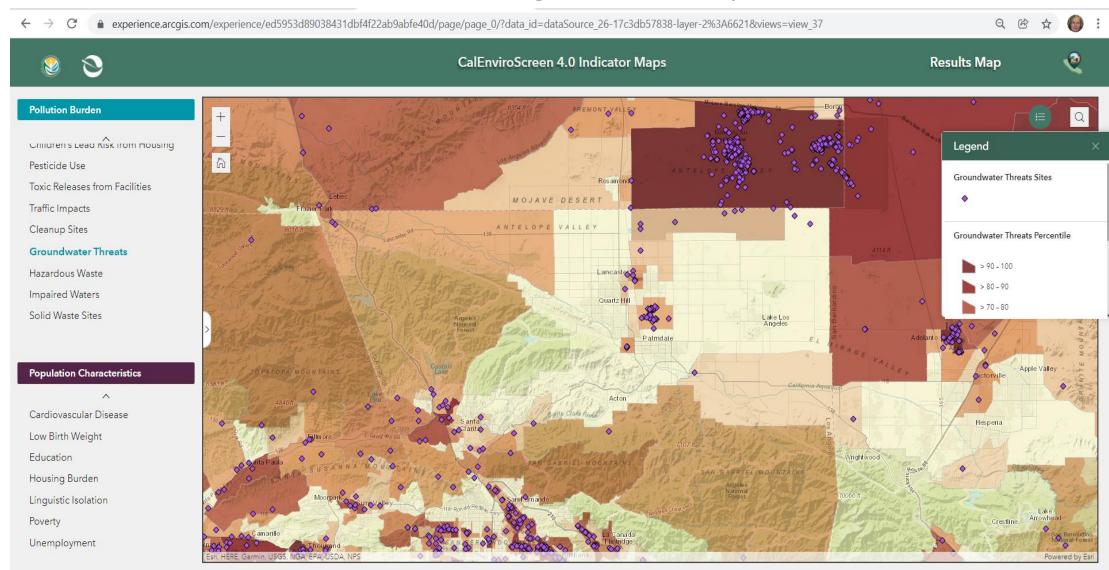
Poverty

Unemployment



Results Map

Groundwater Threats – Los Angeles County area north



Groundwater Threats – Los Angeles County area south



experience.arcgis.com/experience/ed5953d89038431dbf4f22ab9abfe40d/page/page_0/?data_id=dataSource_26-17c3db57838-layer-2%3A6621&views=view_37















CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Indicator Maps

Results Map



Pollution Burden

Children's Lead Kisk from Housing

Pesticide Use

Toxic Releases from Facilities

Traffic Impacts

Cleanup Sites

Groundwater Threats

Hazardous Waste

Impaired Waters

Solid Waste Sites

Population Characteristics

Cardiovascular Disease

Low Birth Weight

Education

Housing Burden

Linguistic Isolation

Poverty

Unemployment

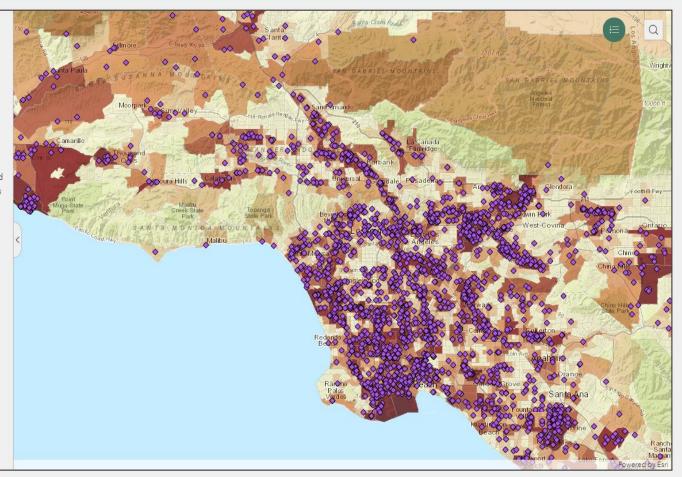


What are Groundwater Threats?

Hazardous chemicals are often stored in containers on land or in underground storage tanks. Leaks from tanks can contaminate soil and groundwater. Common soil and groundwater pollutants include gasoline and diesel fuels at gas stations, as well as solvents, heavy metals and pesticides.

Leaking tanks can affect drinking water and expose people to contaminated soil and air. The land and groundwater may take many years or decades to clean

More information can be found in the Groundwater Threats chapter in the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 report.



Hazardous Waste – Los Angeles County area north





experience.arcgis.com/experience/ed5953d89038431dbf4f22ab9abfe40d/page/page_0/?data_id=dataSource_26-17c3db57838-layer-2%3A6621&views=view_38











CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Indicator Maps

Results Map



Pollution Burden

Children's Lead Kisk from Housing

Pesticide Use

Toxic Releases from Facilities

Traffic Impacts

Cleanup Sites

Groundwater Threats

Hazardous Waste

Impaired Waters

Solid Waste Sites

Population Characteristics

Cardiovascular Disease

Low Birth Weight

Education

Housing Burden

Linguistic Isolation

Poverty

Unemployment



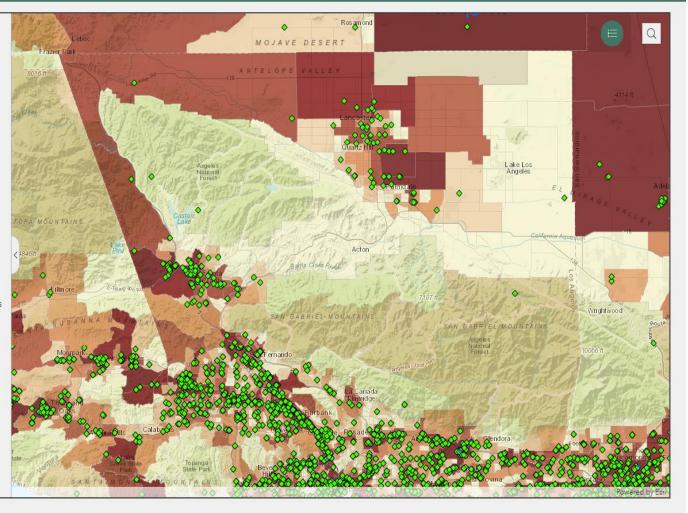
What is Hazardous Waste?

Hazardous waste contains chemicals that may be harmful to health. Only certain facilities are allowed to treat, store or dispose of this type of waste. Hazardous waste can range from used automotive oil to highly toxic waste materials produced by factories and businesses. Hazardous waste is transported from businesses that generate waste to permitted facilities for recycling, treatment, storage or disposal.

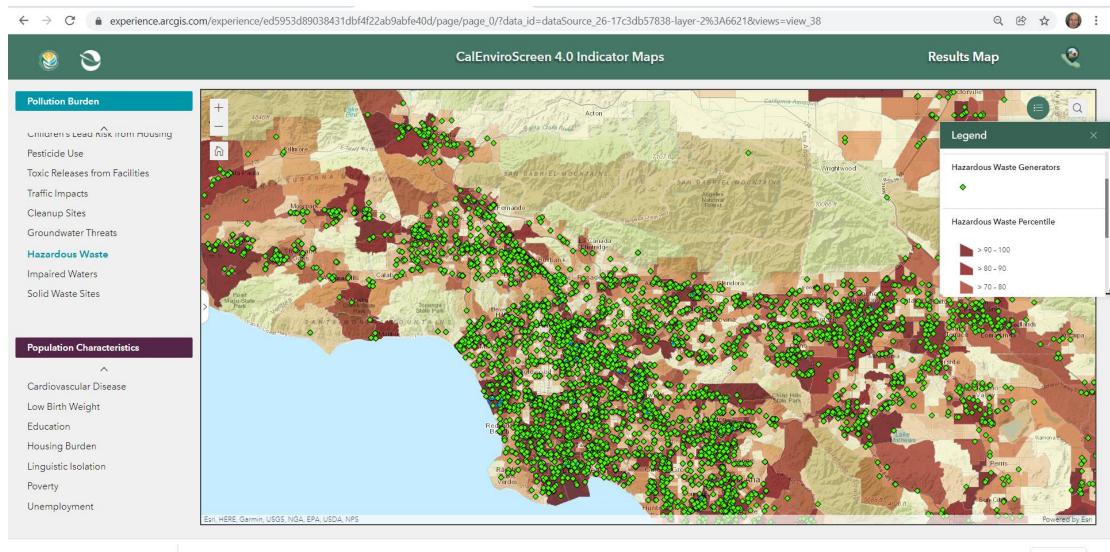
Studies have found that hazardous waste facilities are often located near poor neighborhoods and communities of color.

Hazardous waste facilities often are cause for concerns about effects on health and the environment in the communities where they operate.

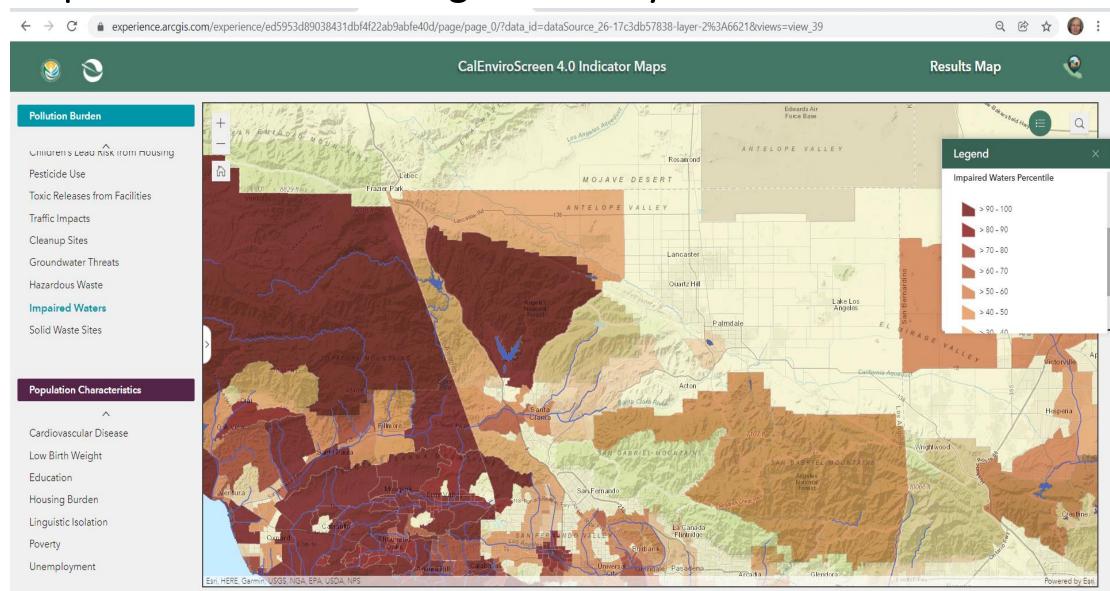
More information can be found in the Hazardous Waste chapter in the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 report.



Hazardous Waste – Los Angeles County area south



Impaired Waters – Los Angeles County area north



Impaired Waters – Los Angeles County area south



experience.arcgis.com/experience/ed5953d89038431dbf4f22ab9abfe40d/page/page_0/?data_id=dataSource_26-17c3db57838-layer-2%3A6621&views=view_39











CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Indicator Maps

Results Map



Pollution Burden

Children's Lead Kisk from Housing

Pesticide Use

Toxic Releases from Facilities

Traffic Impacts

Cleanup Sites

Groundwater Threats

Hazardous Waste

Impaired Waters

Solid Waste Sites

Population Characteristics

Cardiovascular Disease

Low Birth Weight

Education

Housing Burden

Linguistic Isolation

Poverty

Unemployment

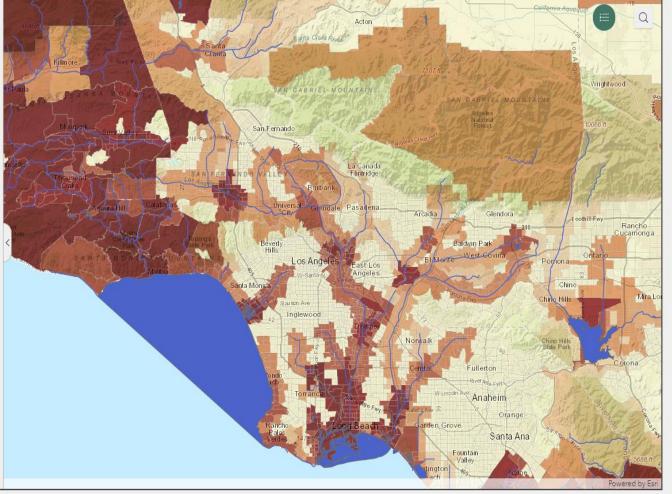


What are Impaired Water Bodies?

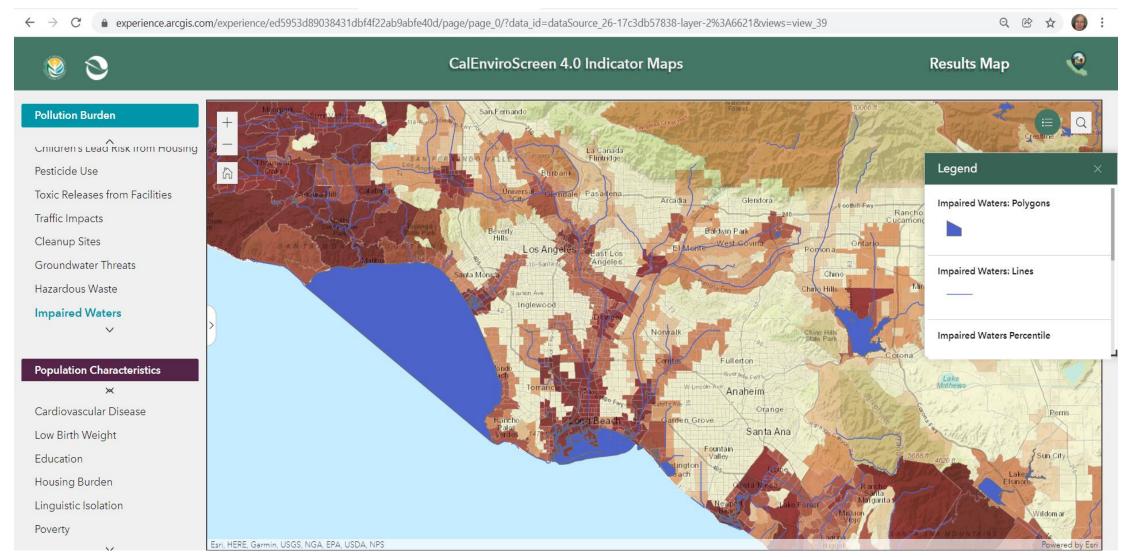
Water bodies like streams, rivers or lakes are used for recreation and fishing or may provide water for drinking or irrigation. When water bodies are contaminated by pollutants, they are considered impaired. These impairments can harm wildlife habitats and prevent recreational and other uses of the water body.

Certain groups such as tribal or low-income communities may depend on the fish and wildlife in nearby water bodies more than the general public.

More information can be found in the Impaired Water Bodies chapter in the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 report.



Impaired Water – See Dark Blue areas off coast, lakes, and streams



Conclusion

- Each slide above represented a type of Contaminant of Concern (COC)
 which has been broken down in the above slides by the Pollution Burden
 categories that are indicated by the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 website
- These individual Contaminants of Concern become a part of the Overall Pollution Burden Score per census tract as shown above.
- There are many other factors in our lives even for example, other types of air quality particles or gases such as Particle Material 10 aka: PM 10
- Other air quality emissions include Diesel emissions which were not a part of this presentation.
- There are many factors in our lives in addition to what is presented here including what is in our foods, our clothing, our cosmetics, our medications, our home building materials, and our home furnishings that add to our overall risk factors and to our cumulative health risks.